RESEARCH GAP, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND FUTURE STUDIES

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Article

Pratono, A.H. and Ratih, RVS (2019) International Alliance Strategies: A Case Study of the Indonesian Medical Device Industry, in Faqih, N. (ed). Globalization and Development, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 381-400

Research Gap

The study has the intention to address how the institutional environment can affect the choice of collaboration strategy B2B between multinational manufacturers and a specific issue of local medical devices industry in Indonesia. A new policy in 2016 that allows multinational manufacturers own 100% equity of ownership of their businesses in Indonesia and the limited number of observed multinational enterprises that run their business in Indonesia also limit the study.

How the Article Address the Research Gap?

The article addresses the research gap by following procedures in the previous studies and analyses the data in three different phases: (1) read the transcripts to get the general idea of the study; (2) asses the data on which differences appear and find to what extent the discrepancy between their preliminary description of collaboration strategy and how the collaboration strategy was experienced at

the corporations they observe; and (3) formulate the final interpretation of collaboration strategy based on the criteria then compare them with the previous studies.

Research Contributions

This study contributes to revealing several types of strategies on how the multinational corporation penetrates Indonesian medical device market: (1) contractual purchases; (2) noncontractual collaboration; (3) non-equity collaboration; and (4) equity alliance. The collaboration strategy between corporations and local partners has developed by adapting to the context of an institutional environment. These results further extend the works of prior studies which examine the types of collaboration strategy and how institutional environment affect the choices of alliances and consolidation strategies.

Research Gap for Future Studies

Further studies in other fields will be needed to confirm whether there are new findings and/or improvements on the type of changing strategies. Since this study was conducted from 2012 to 2017 and there were limited number of observed multinational enterprises running their businesses in Indonesia, further studies are needed to identify the implication of a new policy in 2016 and to observe more on the global context, which involves a significant number of multinational enterprises.

Article

Wijaya Mulya, T and Aditomo, A. (2019). Researching religious tolerance education using discourse analysis: a case study from Indonesia, *British Journal of Religious Education* 41 (4), 446-457

Research Gap

The study focuses on using the discourse analysis to analyze religious tolerance and point out the benefits by providing a case study from an under-represented Global South country, Indonesia, where there is still a lack of religious tolerance.

How the Article Address the Research Gap?

The article addresses the research gap by providing a case study from Indonesia in the form of a movie-making assignment between students with different religious backgrounds as an example of the application of using discourse analysis to analyze the level of religious tolerance.

Research Contributions

The study presents a new methodological approach in analyzing religious tolerance and provides benefits in which discourse analysis can bring to this field of study. The findings in this study also contribute to the accumulation of knowledge in this particular scholarship by adding a new contextuality from an under-represented Global South country, Indonesia.

Research Gap for Future Studies

Future studies are needed to further explore discourse analysis as a tool to analyze religious tolerance, generate alternative knowledge to advance the research in the field of religious education (RE) context, explore the limits of tolerance as a discourse, and/or whether discourse analysis can be a viable

approach in analyzing religious tolerance in other developing or developed countries.